

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894.

The *Sumter Watchman* was founded in 1840 and the *True Southron* in 1866. The *Watchman and Southron* now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party has been called by Chairman Irby to meet in Columbia on Thursday, June 7th, when arrangements for the campaign will be perfected. It is probable that the first of these meetings will be held about June 17th, and will continue at the rate of five each week until August 7th.

The State has won again in the railroad tax cases. Yesterday Attorney General Buchanan received a copy of Judge Simonton's decision in the matter of the Richmond and Danville to have the penalties on its back taxes remitted. The decision declares that the penalties must be paid and thereby gives the State about \$30,000, which it would not have otherwise obtained.

Dr. W. D. Kirkland was elected by the General Conference at Memphis, to be Sunday School Editor. His work will be the editing of the Sunday School lesson papers, and others matters of that class, and will require his residence at Nashville, Tenn. This will make vacant the editorial chair of the *Southern Christian Advocate*. Who will take his place?

Under the effects of the recent heavy rains at the North, Williamsport, Pa., is under water varying in depth from foot to twenty feet. A great boom of logs broke and houses and saw mills have been swept away by the raging torrent which is still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The damage there already amounts to \$1,500,000 with the probability of twice as much if the rise continues. Philadelphia is submerged in places, as is Johnstown where the terrible loss of life occurred several years ago. So far no loss of life is reported, but the damage to property is up into the millions.

A big sensation developed in Washington last week. There is strong reason to believe that an organization of capitalists is trying to buy enough senators to defeat the tariff bill. Indirect advances have been made to Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, and Hutton, of Virginia. In the case of Kyle the proposition was made to his secretary and was in the shape of an intimation that the senator's vote was worth \$14,000, less \$1,000 to be retained by the go-between as a commission. In the case of Senator Hutton, the corruptionists approached his son, and offered \$75,000 for the vote. Both senators reported the affair to the Senate at once and a thorough investigation will follow. The name of the would-be corruptionist is said to be J. A. Buttz, who was formerly a carpet-bag representative from South Carolina and who is a citizen of North Dakota, but is now engaged in the lobbying business in Washington. He also courts an investigation.

Poor Coxe, Browne and Jones! Hand-cuffed, ridden in the Black Maria and jailed! Lectured by Judge Miller as a dreamer and law-breaker, Coxe denies both charges, but is sentenced to twenty days in jail and \$5 fine or ten days additional. Brown is in the soup as well as Coxe and to the same extent. Jones, who does not pay the freight, is let off from the fine, it appears. Before disappearing into the gloom of his prison, Coxe issued a proclamation, of which the following is an extract: "Some newspapers said we would never leave Massillon, Ohio. We left! They next said we would never cross the Pennsylvania line. We crossed! Next, we would never pass through Pittsburgh. We passed. Next, that we were too lazy to climb the Alleghany Mountains. We climbed! Next, we would go to pieces in sparsely supplied surroundings of the Capitol. The pieces did not go! Next, that the District Commissioners would not allow us to march on Pennsylvania avenue. We marched! Next, that we would never have the courage to go on the steps of our nation's home. We went and were arrested. For exercising our revolution-sire-founded constitutional right of free speech? Oh! no! They dared not do that. Their crack of doom would come too soon if they attempted that, and they knew it, too. Their tactics were to bring odium upon

us and rely upon a servile press to blacken us."

The sale of liquor is reported to continue with unabated vigor in all the towns and cities of this State, and in many of the county precincts besides, notwithstanding the ordinances forbidding the sale of liquor and the declaration of the Supreme Court that such sale is illegal and punishable under the law. As yet we have heard of no arrests, and it would appear from this that the liquor sellers are either very sly or the prohibitionists are very indifferent. We do not believe that it would be a matter of any great difficulty to secure a few indictments, if any person or organization would make the effort. The prohibitionists have a great opportunity to put into operation the theories developed after years of discussion, and it does seem that some effort would be made to test the utility of the theories.

The Southern States, a monthly magazine published at Baltimore, is doing good work for the industrial development of the South. It is publishing articles about various sections of the South, giving their special features and advantages. The June or July number of the Southern States will contain an elaborate article on the territory of the Atlantic Coast Line. A large number of copies of the issue containing this article will be distributed in the North, West and North-west, among farmers and others, who are thinking of moving to the South and are looking for information as to the most desirable Southern localities. Mr. Bennett Dobbin, representing the Southern States, will visit points along the line of the railroad to confer with parties interested. The Atlantic Coast Line runs through a section of South Carolina that will compare favorably with any country as far as fertility of soil and salubrity of climate is concerned. Each locality in South Carolina in the section traversed by the Atlantic Coast Line should be thoroughly represented in the article in the Southern States.

The letters of Messrs. Heyward and De Witt, of Beaufort County, calling attention to the destitution prevailing among the whites of that section, reveal a state of affairs that is desperate indeed. Six hundred of our fellow-citizens, together with their farm animals, are on the verge of starvation! The Red Cross Society, it is alleged, confined their ministrations almost entirely to the colored people, leaving many white families, equally as poor and storm-swept unaided, except in the sum of \$300 distributed by a committee of Beaufort gentlemen and derived by them from a relief fund gathered by the New York *Evening Post*. That sum did not give \$2 apiece to the sufferers. It is not possible that our people will let such an appeal fall unheeded. If our city fathers, or the King's Daughters will take the matter up, something can be done. Let it be done quickly, for the testimony is that the people are starving! The writer of this personally knows Capt. Thos. R. Heyward, as a gentleman whose word may be implicitly relied on. For full information see our first page, where the two letters are published. The collections in the churches next Sunday or the Sunday after might be given for the purpose. It is a work to which all would like to contribute. We respectfully suggest to our city pastors to give notice of such a collection next Sunday for the first Sunday in June, and let the money be sent by a New York or Charleston check to Capt. Heyward at Bluffton. A collection for the above purpose was taken up on last Sunday night in the Methodist Church of this city.

WHERE IS EVANS AT.

Ten days or two weeks ago Senator W. D. Evans passed through this place en route for Columbia, and while in the city told an acquaintance that he was in the race for Governor to stay to the finish. Our informant stated that Senator Evans, also said that his candidacy was not of his own volition, that he had been induced to enter the race by influential men and that it would be a fight for principles that he would make. Having been made acquainted with Senator Evans's declared intention to fight Ellerbe and John Gary Evans to the bitter end we were shocked to read of his withdrawal from the race a few days subsequent to this most positively expressed determination to do no such thing. What wrought so complete a change in purpose? He probably did not conclude that he did not want the office. Such a supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. Who ever heard of an office-holder not wanting an office—especially a better one. Neither would it be safe to assume that Senator

Evans suddenly concluded that his chances for election were not good, and withdrew to avoid defeat, for an office seeker is hopeful until the last precinct is heard from and all votes tabulated, and is greatly prone to magnify his own strength. Yet Senator Evans had some good reason for withdrawing from the gubernatorial race, and we believe that his change of purpose was brought about by Gov. Tillman's reply to the Alliance catechism. His withdrawal was made public just a day or two before Gov. Tillman's reply to the Alliance circular was given to the press. Perhaps Senator Evans was made acquainted with Gov. Tillman's straddle-defiance of the Alliance demands and was filled with a sudden ambition to rise from the State Senate to the United States Senate. This would not be remarkable, for believing in the efficiency of the Alliance organization in South Carolina politics and confident of his ability to wield the organization as a unit against Gov. Tillman and Senator Butler as opponents of the Alliance demands what would be more natural than for Senator Evans to abandon the race for Governor and determine to retire Tillman and Butler to private life.

Another fact that strengthens the belief that Senator W. D. Evans hankers after Senatorial honors, and will receive the support of those Alliancemen, who hold the order and its principles above fealty to Tillman and the platform of the Democratic party, is the nomination of Senator Evans for that position by the *Freeman*, decidedly the most straightout and open exponent of Alliance and populist principles to be found within South Carolina. This supposition is the one most creditable to Senator Evans, and is, we believe, the one that later developments will prove to be true. It has been hinted, however, that Senator W. D. Evans has been promised one of the State House offices in consideration of his withdrawal. If this supposition proves to be true, then Senator W. D. Evans may be transformed into Comptroller General Evans; while Tillman and Butler will be left free to kick the already somewhat disfigured "demands" from the mountains to the sea, and, perhaps out into the deep blue sea from the vantage ground of the "batlements of the Battery."

TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Our city has been advertised widely in a variety of ways. Its latest "puff" is from the pen of our Governor, writing in the current *North American Review* the history, from his viewpoint, of "Our Whiskey Rebellion." True, what he said of us was not especially complimentary, but it has had the effect of calling attention to our town.

Shall we not utilize the celebrity thus gratuitously given? May we not seek thereout no small advantage to ourselves? It seems to us that we may and should. The time is propitious and the opportunity stands ready to our hand. It is, briefly, the building of a "Tourists' Hotel" in our city, and filling it with winter visitors from the North seeking a mild and salubrious climate, equally removed from the severity of the Northern cold and the enervating warmth of the Florida climate. Sumter affords a climate that is a happy medium between the two extremes. It is as good as that of Aiken or the sandhills of Augusta, or of Camden. At the latter place, during the season now closing the public houses like Hobkirk Inn and Upton Court, and the private houses where boarders were taken, we are credibly informed, were full to overflowing, although "Our Whiskey Rebellion" expedited the departure of some who feared lest they might be cut off from home by the anticipated Civil War that sensationalists predicted and declared was irrepressible. Northerners have been going to Camden in increasing numbers for fourteen or fifteen years. The movement was begun by the establishment and advertisement of Hobkirk Inn as being in charge of a Northerner who understood how to cater to the physical wants and the pleasures of Northerners. Slow at first in going, every succeeding year has witnessed a decided increase of these wealthy people until now, as we have stated, another large hostelry, Upton Court, and a number of private houses, fail to accommodate the crowds that flock there.

Moreover it is evident these people have reached the conclusion that the change from their homes to Florida and vice versa is too sudden and violent for health, and that a happy medium is decidedly preferable. Why should not Sumter reap the advantages of so sensible a conclusion? Her railway facilities are far superior to those of

Camden. Her climate is as good. Her forests, streams and fields afford as fine sport, to such as are so inclined, as any in the middle country of the State. The few families of Northerners who have visited Sumter in the winter have expressed themselves as well pleased, and some of them have desired to repeat their visits. Besides, many of them after getting acquainted with the country and people, and ascertaining that we are not savages, seek investment for their money, and thus help to build up our waste places.

To attract such people here we need a tourists' hotel, built for that purpose and under the charge of one who understands what they require. Ten thousand dollars will build such a structure. Two thousand more will furnish it, and put in electric lights and water. If the season be estimated at twenty weeks, and an average of only twenty people at \$15 per week were maintained for that time, the revenue would amount to six thousand dollars. If only \$1,500 of this were profit, it would pay a dividend of over 12 per cent. on the investment. The plan is feasible—shall we move to realize it?

Clemson College Burned.

The main building of Clemson was burnt yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is in much doubt, but as it began in the Museum on the third floor, in which were stored the State exhibits formerly in the Agricultural Department in Columbia, which was packed in paper, straw, and other most inflammable material, it is not difficult to see how the fire might have occurred. One theory is that a thief went into the Museum after brandy peaches, some of which had been stolen before, and threw a lighted match hurriedly down, igniting the waste lying around, thus starting the conflagration. But this is, as yet, a mere theory.

There were no adequate means of fighting the fire—the hose was too short and the water insufficient. The alarm was given by the cadet on duty as sentinel, and the boys soon swarmed out of their dormitory, but for the reasons stated, their efforts were unavailing to save the building. Successful efforts were made to save some of the books from the library, and apparatus from the physical laboratory, and furniture in the different apartments. By hard work the chapel was saved. In an hour's time \$65,000 worth of property went up in smoke and flame. The insurance amounted only to \$20,000. Arrangements have been made to use other rooms for recitations and lectures, and the regular exercises will go on without a break.

Cadet J. E. Brogdon, of this County, had his ankle sprained. This is said to be the only casualty of consequence among the students.

This is severe loss to the State. It seems strange that no sufficient provision for fighting fire was made while the preparations for opening the institution were going on. It is difficult to provide against every contingency, but that a building costing so many thousands should burn because of the lack of a few cents worth of hose, and of sufficient water supply which would not have cost more than two or three hundred dollars in excess of what the waterworks actually cost, is a reflection on the judgment and action of the Trustees. That it should not have been insured for more is also suggestive of poor business foresight. The occurrence is a subject of sincere regret to the State at large, for whatever might once have been the feeling about Clemson, it is certain that all prejudice against it has died away, and that everybody wished it well.

Cool! Invigorating! Refreshing! Those milkshakes, Coca Cola, Pineapple and other iced drinks at Kingman's.

WANTS.

WANTED—Fifty Bushels of Peas. Apply to H. Harby. May 23—1t.

TELLER'S HAVANA CIGARS—A supply of the popular La Florida Teller Havana Cigars, made by Frank Teller & Co., Philadelphia, just received by Moses Green. Try them. May 22—4t.

WANTED—Every sick person in Sumter County to go to Glenn Springs at once and get cured.

WANTED—Health-seekers to know that the season has opened at the famous resort of the—Glenn Springs. For rates of board, &c., apply to Simpson & Simpson, Glenn Springs, S. C.

FOR RENT—A desirable residence on Republican Street, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with good garden attached. Apply to Chas. E. Liffage at Epperson's Stables. April 25.

NOTICE—All persons having Claims against the United States for Personal Property captured or confiscated by the Federal army during the Civil War will find it to their interest to correspond concerning the same with SMYTHE & LEE, Lawyers, 7 and 9 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C. May 23—3t.

TO RENT—Mr. N. F. Brandt's late residence on Chabon St., next door to Mr. E. C. Haynsworth's. Apply to Haynsworth & Cooper. May 16.

\$5,000 TO LEND on approved real estate security—City or Country. Apply at once to Lee & Moise, Att'ys at Law. May 2—1t.

FOR SALE—Any part of my large farm in the suburbs of the City of Sumter. Situation healthy and desirable. Terms easy. T. D. Chandler. April 11—1t.

WANTED—A Tenant for a new single story Residence on New Street, six rooms. Ten dollars a month by the year. Apply to W. H. Ingram.

WANTED, TO SELL!—The house and lot between Mayor Pierson's and Graham's mill, also, several tenement houses well located. Bargains will be given. Bids are invited. R. O. Purdy, Secretary and Treasurer. Feb. 23 1t.

Can you Keep a Secret?

We know that some of you can and that some of you cannot, but what we have to say this week is no secret, and you can tell it to your wives, sisters, mothers, sweethearts and cousins, husbands, fathers and brothers that we have some extraordinary

Bargains in Fresh and Seasonable Goods.

forget that we still have an elegant line of the celebrated

"Hermsdorf Fast Black Hosiery,"

And that to each purchaser of \$1.00 or more we present a beautiful souvenir.

Our Clothing and Furnishing Department

is the Pride of the City.

All the newest and nobbiest styles, in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. Hats, Shirts, Hosiery and Neckwear, will be found there.

Get our Prices

On Groceries before buying. If you desire quality we can give it to you. If you desire quantity you can get that also. We are selling-agents for a number of firms, and merchants can buy certain lines of goods from us cheaper than elsewhere.

Remember the Place.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS,

N.W. Cor. Main & Liberty Sts., Sumter, S. C.

New York Office, 84 West Broadway.

May 2

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
\$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen.
\$2 and \$1.75 for Boys.

LADIES AND MISSES,
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75

CAUTION—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD.

WARRANTED

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas's name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS.

"AN ORDINANCE."

"Entitled 'an Ordinance to prohibit the unlawful Sale or Barter of Spirituous or Intoxicating Liquors within the Corporate limits of the City of Sumter, S. C., and to punish violations of the same.'"

WHEREAS the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina has recently declared the Dispensary law, unconstitutional, and in a more recent decision has declared that Licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors cannot be granted by any City or Town Council in this State. Now, therefore, Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Sumter, in Council assembled and by the authority of same:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage and publication of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or firm or corporation to engage in the sale or barter of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the corporate limits of the City of Sumter, and any person or persons or firm or corporation, who violate the provisions or purposes of this Ordinance, may upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor or City Council, be fined, not exceeding the sum of Fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the City prison not exceeding thirty days, for each offence.

SECTION 2. That the Police force of the City of Sumter, are hereby instructed and required to give strict attention to the enforcement of this Ordinance; to see that the unlawful sale or barter of such liquors is stopped, and to use all diligence in preventing the same.

Done and ratified in City Council assembled and under the Corporate Seal of the City of Sumter, this 15th day of May, A. D., 1894.
B. G. PIERSON, Mayor.
C. M. HURST, Clerk & Treasurer.
May 16.

BOOK-KEEPING,

SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you?

Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 96 page catalogue and "state your wants." Address—J. F. Draughon, Pres.—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn. 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same. May 9.

PATENTS

Obtained, and PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those from WASHINGTON. Send MODEL, DRAWING or PHOTO of invention. We advise as to patentability free of charge and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State, County, City or Town, write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Estate of William J. Singleton, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said estate will make payment to, and all persons holding claims against aforesaid estate will present same to JOHN W. SINGLETON, Qualified Executor. May 2—3t.